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ADDITIONAL TO INQUIRY.

The Philadelphia philanthropists are at work on the Indian question. We have received a pamphlet called "Proposed Indian Policy," which is issued by Charles Emory Smith, of the Press, A. K. McClure, of the Times, W. M. Singler, of the Record, W. M. Harding, of the Inquirer, Walter McMichael, of the Standard, Peacock, Patterson & Co., Democrat; Peacock, Patterson & Co., Evening Bulletin; Chas. E. Warrington, Evening Telegraph. In a circular they enunciate the following as their platform of principles.

Great Faith—Never break faith with the Indian.

Indian Territory—Keep all Indians out of the Territory. Consider the self-government of the civilized tribes. Let them regulate their own land tenure.

Law—Enact suitable laws to protect life and property on reservations. Make them flexible in detail. Administer them through Department officers approved by the President. Promptly and rigidly enforce them. Individualize the punishment of crime. Never hold the tribe responsible for the crimes of its members. Organize an efficient Indian police force.

Education—Create a separate Indian Department under a civil service. Give them permanent positions and liberal salaries. Keep them free from outside influences. Let their education be appointed by the Department.

Control the sale of arms and ammunition. Let all arms be given to the Indians. Let all arms be given to the Indians. Let all arms be given to the Indians.

Teach them trades. Instruct them in the laws of health. Teach them how to live. Neutralize the influence of the medicine men.

Land in severalty. On reservations divide lands in severalty as soon as Indians can farm them. Make them inalienable and non-transferable. Sell the surplus lands for the benefit of the tribe.

Oversee government lands in severalty (on same terms) to all Indians who can cultivate them.

Give citizenship to all Indians who support the law and are not hostile to the government.

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BIDDLE-WILCOX.

A Spley Chapter from the History of the Late Indian Campaign.

By John Biddle and William Wilcox. Col. Biddle's Staff in the War with the Indians at Camp Thomas.

Special Correspondent of the CITIZEN.

General Wilcox, April 23.—Another Indian outbreak is upon us with all its horrors, and some of our best ranchmen and their families are slaughtered. Our receipt of the news from San Carlos, Col. Schell, the commanding officer at Camp Thomas, took the field with his cavalry and pursued the Indians to Ash Creek, making a march of forty miles and then into some hungry, and for lack of rations was compelled to return to Fort Thomas and then make a new beginning. But what is the use of his hand of men attending to check those bloodthirsty savages who have at least one hundred and fifty warriors?

No support whatever is given them from below. Thomas has just been defeated by one cavalry company and camp Apache by two. Times, it is said, are sent down to the border to make a new push for the benefit of the ring. The command of the troops in the field seems to be permanently located at Wilcox. None of the great commanders ever get past that delightful city. Wonder if the great (7) name it bears attracts them? Why, in the name of God, cannot the Government send us a man of brains capable of honesty of purpose to command this department?

The enclosed paper has been circulating around here for some weeks and as it is a public document and not having yet been in print I procure a copy and send it to you. It shows up military matters in Arizona somewhat.

General Grant, A. T., April 6, 1882.

General Wilcox, April 23.—The General of the Army, Washington, D. C., through Mr. Geo. D. Smith, of the War Department, has received an extract from the report of Bvt. Major General O. B. Wilcox, commanding the Department of Arizona, and my commanding officer.

The article was made by "Gen. Wilcox and Gen. Carr," and it reflects great discredit upon me, and, to all intents and purposes, false, in this, that I told nineteen (19) squaws from the Coyotero and Chiricahua camps, or that the Indians broke out on account of "Major Biddle's report," and "the Committee will report at the meeting to-night in accordance with their action. The final action of our board will depend upon the steps taken elsewhere."

We are not prepared at this writing to make a statement on the subject of this proposition. It has its good points, and I have made every effort to get it as the enclosed papers will show, he made it knowingly and with forethought. In speaking of Major Sanford's report reads:

"AND TOOK 47 PRISONERS, ALL MALE WARBORES."

The word "warrior," as used, is adroitly put, but it is an artifice to cast a mirror over the report that would mislead the uninitiated reader. He assumes as a matter of course, that the word "warrior" is used in its proper sense, and that the result would be most satisfactory and wholesome. That seems almost out of the question now.

What in our judgment best to be done is what ought to have been done last summer, not for immediate service, but for the future. To me, it seems that this year or next a military organization should be effected in this country ready to respond to any call. It is not a matter of time, but of money, and it is not a matter of money, but of time.

One "Doctor" McGorrick, representing himself to be the Surgeon-General of Iowa, came to Tucson several months ago to look after the Indian business of a brother who died in the Indian hospital. While here he learned that Escalante took a peculiar fancy to samples of an Arizona rock, and examined it very frequently with the aid of a glass. He became completely absorbed in the study of the rock, and devoted a large part of his time in accumulating as many specimens as his limited means would permit. He was shown every friendly courtesy by the medical profession here, who failed to elicit from him any remarks indicating a knowledge of medicine or surgery. He was in Tucson when the small-pox broke out, but was not called upon to exercise his profound knowledge or skill in behalf of the stricken people of the city, except that he was invited to attend a meeting of the physicians on a visit to a patient.

Upon the return of "Doctor" McGorrick to Des Moines, Iowa, he told to a veridical newspaper reporter of that city a most ridiculous story of the small-pox scare, in which he represented himself as having been called upon to examine through vaccinating the frightened people with the fair tissues of innocent women and children murdered in cold blood. They are not told of the peace which has lately been effected between the white settlers, tried of asking the Government for protection, have risen in their might and given the red-skins a severe chastisement.

The white settlers know that there is simply one kind of influence which is potent with these savages, and that is the power to inflict summary punishment. Every effort to mitigate the natural ferocity by presents or by acts of kindness is wasted. In his simple way they are evidence of the fear that the white settlers for them, and only increases the probability of his making trouble.

These occurrences which are cited in this work alone make it possible for the whites to live upon the frontier. Nearly everywhere the government has been to perpetrate the crime of trouble and murder.

The platform of principles set forth by these would-be reformers results will on paper and will do to put into operation upon wooden Indians in Philadelphia, but are utterly useless as far as the live Apache is concerned.

If these would-be reformers want to try it and live long, side of the expert, they can find homes in the Territory on the upper Gila. They can take the homes of the murdered settlers. It is true, the floors and walls may be spotted with blood and brains of the innocent inmates of these once happy homes, the victims of the noble (7) man's propensity to murder.

Mr. SAN FRED, of Yuma, is in the city on his way home from Tombstone. He has arranged for the purchase of the Epitaph, and will assume control of its contents. We extend the hand of fellowship to Brother Fudge, and wish him abundant success in his new and extended field of journalism.

COL. KATZ'S OPINION.

ANOKI, ILLINOIS, Cal. March 28, 1882.

Colonel: In reply to yours of the 23rd inst., asking my opinion of a quoted extract from General Wilcox's Annual Report of the Department of Arizona for 1878, I have to state that the facts do not justify the statements contained in the extracts referred to. When I first became cognizant of the misstatements therein, on the receipt of a copy of Gen. Wilcox's report, I wrote a letter dated December 24th, 1878, taking exception to the paragraphs quoted specially, as also to the tenor of the report on some other points which I sent to the War Department through the Division Headquarters. The tenor of my letter was so clearly contradictory, that I have been surprised that one of the other of us has not been arraigned for making a false report.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. K. KATZ, Col. Eighth Infantry.

POWDER AND BALL.

The Public Meeting for the Protection of Exposed Citizens Last Night.

Tucson, April 23.—It is rumored here that the Clifton stage was taken in the driver and four passengers killed. This report needs confirmation. A band of about ten Indians crossed the track twenty miles east of here last night and killed one track walker. The Shakespear Guards, Capt. Black, are under arms waiting marching orders. Live time are anticipated soon.

At the appointed hour the Governor called the meeting to order and made known the warlike condition of affairs in this Territory and stated that he had a force of men to take the field in opposition to the hostile Indians. He hoped that steps would be taken to prevent further outrages upon the innocent and law-abiding citizens of the Territory, and promised his earnest support for any effective measure that could be agreed upon to accomplish this result.

On motion, Gov. Trille was made chairman and E. H. Pomroy was elected secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Fitch responded to a call and spoke of the treacherous character of the Indians and the humanitarian policy by the Government. This policy, together with the military operations is a mixture of weakness and cowardice. Magnanimity would have no effect, on a cowardly or treacherous foe. A concession made to the Indians is regarded by them as made through fear or weakness. Nothing but power and force will have any effect on them. A policy of swift punishment, even to extermination, is the only way to secure the peace and safety of the Territory.

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TELEGRAPH.

INDIAN NEWS.

Special to the CITIZEN.

Fort Thomas, April 23.—A courier from Overton's command reached here at daylight this morning. He reports striking a hostile trail on Ash Creek about two days old, leading in the direction of Eagle Creek. Gen. Stevens with a party of ten citizens left yesterday evening for Eagle Creek to look after the men and stock in that vicinity. Hays, who left San Carlos three days ago for the same place to warn settlers should, if nothing happens, return to-night. Everything is quiet here and an easier feeling exists at the agency and sub-agency in regard to the White Mountains. Ten or twelve miles delayed here for the last three days, left for Globe this morning.

Lordsburg, April 23.—It is rumored here that the Clifton stage was taken in the driver and four passengers killed. This report needs confirmation. A band of about ten Indians crossed the track twenty miles east of here last night and killed one track walker. The Shakespear Guards, Capt. Black, are under arms waiting marching orders. Live time are anticipated soon.

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